NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Furn cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway .- SAM. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery.—Sing. DANCING, BURLESQUES. &C.—MARIETTA ZANFERITA OF THE TIGHT ROPE—BERAK O'DAY BOYS.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowery. - Equational Comments of the Party of the Pa

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN MIN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, dis Broadway.

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner of

BROADWAY ATHENMUM, Broadway, -NICOLA MEN New York, Tuesday, November 21, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily

Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Name of Paper. HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
Sun	151,079
Express	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	\$1,095,000

THE NEWS.

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined .. 871,229

THE LAST REBEL PIRATE.

Our European advices contain the important intelli gence of the surrender of the rebel pirate Shenandoah to the British war steamship Donegal, at Liverpool. Waddell, the captain of the pirate, continues to assert that he did not know of the collapse of the rebel confederacy till lately. On ascertaining that fact, he says, he at once stowed his guns away in the hold and made for Liverpool press lead to the conclusion that the vessel will be given up to our government, but that Waddeil and his officers will be retained and tried for piracy.

EUROPE.

The German steamship New York and the Inmar steamship City of London arrived at this port yesterday,

with four days later news from Europe.

Earl Russell had been formally installed Premier of
Great Britain and Lord Clarendon Foreign Secretary. secting the further arrangements con culty was experienced.

The French press was discussing with some nervous ness the meaning of the visit lately paid by United States war vessels to French waters.

The Spanish government were keeping a strict watch for fear the Jamaica negro revolt should extend to the own West India possessions.
United States five-twenties in the London market op

the 9th inst, were quoted at 63 % a 64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The reception to Licutenant General Grant by the leading citizens of New York took place at the Fifth Avenue el last evening. There were over two thousand invited guests present, representing the wealth, the beauty and the fashion of the metropolis. The army and navy, the bench, the bar, the literature, politics and commerce of the country were also fully represented. The scene was brilliant, and the estima tion in which the General is held by our people was manifested in a most enthusiastic manner. cordial greetings of her lady friends. An immense throng of people was congregated in the vicinity of the hotel outside, notwithstanding the rain storm, with the desire of catching such stray glimpses of the gay scene within as might fall to the lot of nvited, and during the evening they were enter tained with music and a fine display of freworks. Afte the conclusion of the reception ceremonies, General Grant, with a party of prominent gentlemen, sat down to a special supper at eleven o'clock, when speeches were

The festivities lasted until a late hour.

Those of our people who have thus far been deprive will have an opportunity to-day to gratify their laudable will depart for Washington this afternoon and, leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel at about half-par two o'clock, escorted by the Seventh regiment, will proceed through Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Broadway

and Cortlandt street to the Jersey City ferry.

The important announcement is made that Maximilian of Mexico has determined to withdraw his troops from all their outpost positions, concentrate them mainly at the three points of Mexico city, Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosi, and await the arrival of his expected reinforce ments from Europe. It is believed that as soon as this disposition is made of his present force the people of the public. As confirmatory of the adoption of this programme by the imperialists, we have from Fan Fran tire State of Sinaloa, with the exception of the town of Mazatlan, where only eight hundred of their troops, hospital, remained, and the their communication with the interior had been cut off by a large republican force, which also threatened the town. The Legislature of Lower California had passed an act recognizing the empire, which the Governor re sign, in consequence] of the opposition of the people. General Mejin, imperial commander at Matamo ros, having stated that half the force besieging that place was composed of United States soldiers, it is said that Maximilian, fearing trouble with our government, has concluded to abandon his contemplated visit to Yucatan. and in his stead the Empress Carlotta will go thither alone. Afterwards she will leave for Europe. From Washington we receive the statement that agents of the Mexican republic in this city and New England are now engaged in making large purchases of arms and other necessary materiel for the prosecution of the war in their country. The imperialists contradict the report that has been taken by the republicans. All the cavalry regiments of our regular army except

ing the Fifth have, it is said, been ordered to San Anto

A despatch received by the President yesterday from Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, announces the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention of that State, after having annulled the secession ordinance, decreed the abolition of slavery, repudiated the State rebel war debt, made provision for allowing the testimo my of colored persons to be taken in cases in which they

are interested, and transacted other important business. The motives inducing the unexpectedly sudden ratifi cation by the South Carolina Legislature of the antislavery amendment to the national constitution are explained in our Charleston correspondence. President on's desires and intentions in regard to the affair had become so plain to the minds of the members that they concluded it was best to dispose of the matter at and so adopted it by an almost unanimous vote in the Senate and by seventy four to twenty eight in the House. The Legislature has taken a reage in regular session, on the 27th inst. it is expected that the proposition to repudiate the rebel war debt, which was passed over by the State Conven-

tion, will come up and give rise to exciting discussion. It is thought that in order to legally effect the repudi tion another convention will have to be called. The President's instructions to Provisional Governor Perry to continue to act as State Executive astonished and embarrassed the South Carolinians much. It is proposed that the Governor elect, Mr. James L. Orr, shall be inaugurated immediately after the meeting of the Legislatur The Secretary of War, in response to a communication

from Mayor Gunther, states that the steamship Illinois rill be turned over by government to our city as for quarantine purposes whenever wanted, and that the subject of granting land for a cholera quarantine hospital at Sandy Hook has been referred by the President to the Attorney General, who has not yet given his opinion. The steamship Atalanta has been removed from the Lower to the Upper Quarantine. A communication from Dr. Bartlett, who was Health Officer of this port at the time of the last visitation of the cholers, in 1864, was laid before the Health Commissioners. The Doctor pre-sents a statement of the circumstances attending the conclusion that its spread may be prevented by a tho-rough cleansing and disinfection of the baggage and everything on board the arriving vessels which has in everything on board the arriving vessels which has in any way been in contact with the infected persons and plete isolation of the uninfected par

Further particulars of the progress of work on the Russo-American telegraph via Behring Straits have been sectived from San Francisco. In the Hunard of the 1st not. we gave an account of the arrival of parties of surveyors and laborers on the coast of Assa, after having completed the stringing of the wires for a considerable listance on the American side up towards Behring Straits, in which soundings had been made preparatory engaged in the enterprise on the Asiatic side are proting their labors vigorously and with great su with every assistance needed from both th to be favorable for the sinking of the cable, and every thing connected with this important telegraphic und

taking promises its early completion.

The appeal of Mr. Anthony L. Hope to be relieved from an assessment levied on Hightieth street, from Fifth avenue to the East river, was up before the general term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The assessment was claimed to be void, on the ground that a contra was given to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. The Corporation justify the assessment on the ground that the Legislature of 1861 passed a law legalizing the contract and the assessment. No decision has been

the Supreme Court, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Peaguet, French Vice Consul in Cincinnati, applies for separation from his wife Caroline, on the ground that at the narry, having, as alleged, previously been divorced from a former husband, a Mr. Phelps, but with a prohibitifrom again entering into the matrimonial state. After nearing considerable argument the Judge ordered the

trial to be proceeded with to-day.

In the well known divorce suit of Trust against Trust a motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, spe cial term, before Judge Sutherland, for a new trial After hearing counsel on both sides, the motion was d

In the case of Peter B. Sweeny versus James and Erastus Brooks, proprietors of the *Eccaing Express*, a motion was made yesterday in the **Court** of Common Pleas to correct a mistake made in placing it on the calendar. The trial of the case was opposed on behalf plaintiff, on the ground that proper counsel had not ye been obtained. The Judge directed that notice be given

of a motion to place it on the calendar for trial.

Mr. Henry Grinnell brought an action[against Henry
Gelrichs and others, in the Court of Common Pleas yes in a public wasehouse in Hoboken after their arriva here from England. The plaintiff claims that the articles

were stolen through the carelessness of the defendants.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Williams, a pickpocket, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, having on the 7th inst. stolen a gold watch from Marcus Bosworth. Judge Russel sent him to the State Prison for four years and six months. John S. John dicted for burglary in the third degree, in entering th of the 5th of October, pleaded guilty to an attempt a burglary. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. Lewis Spiess was convicted of byggary. He was solitouted to Spiess was convicted of astempting to steal a valise from an express wagon on the 25th of October. As the evidence failed to establish the value of the contents of the value, the jury we ed to render a verdict of petty larceny. He wi sent to the Penitentiary for six months and ordered pay a fine of one hundred dollars. John Barry, who, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bods arm, and was remanded for sentence.

The German cigar manufacturers and tob at the Steuben House last night to complete the arrangements for their national convention at the Cooper Ingress to transfer the tax from the manufactured article to the raw material, and to "protest against the present uinous system of taxation." The various organ of the trade, including the journeymen cigar makers, are

Nothing having been heard since the 22d ult. the steamer D. H. Mount, which sailed from this port she was lost during the severe October gale gain strengt At a meeting of the Musical Mutual Protective Unio held yesterday communications endorsing the course of the members and promising them support were received

It is reported that a military court for the trial of Win ler, Duncan and Gee, now confined in the Old Capite Prison on charge of inhuman treatment of national so diers at Andersonville, has been ordered by the Secretary

A clerk in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department and an outside accomplice have been arrested and committed to prison on charge of stealing from the office vouchers of soldiers' claims against the government. They had an assistant in Philaclphis, who has been, or soon will be, also arrested. The scheme of these conspirators contemplated a fraud on the Treasury of about half a million dollars, which has

been nipped in the bud.

The countrymen in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., having suffered great depredations to their farms, suppose to have been committed by soldiers, the military as thorities have instituted an investigation of the matter and where the crime can be traced to any particular re on the officers and enlisted men of such regim

The stock market was variable, but on the whole firm vesterday. Governments were dull. Gold was rathe

There was not much activity in confmercial circles ye erday, and but little was done off 'Change, either i foreign or domestic goods. Cotton was higher, und the European steamer's news. Petroleum was steady active and firm. Pork was dull, but prices were the ame. Lard was unchanged in every particular. Butte and lower. Freights were more active, and upwards 100,000 bushels of grain were taken for Great Brite mainly by steamers. The engagements were:—T Liverpool, 400 bales cotton, ¾d. a 7-16d.; 30,000 bushel wheat, 6%d. a 6%d.; per steamer, 63,000 bushels whe and corn, 714d. per sixty lbs.; 1,000 bales cotton, % To London, 14,000 bushels wheat and corn, 6d. per sixty lbs. ; 25 tons oil, 27s. 6d. ; 40 hhds. tobacco, 30s.

THE COLLECTORSHIP .- President Johnson and Secretary McCulloch have greatly perplexed Thurlow Weed and the other politicians by appointing Mr. Clinch as Acting Collector. In his despair Weed trots out a Mr. Ogden, who, like Mr. Clinch, has been in the Custom House for twenty-five years. No doubt Mr. Ogden is a very good man, but his nomination is a mere dodge on the part of Weed to head off President Johnson and Secretary McCulloch in the appointment of Mr. Clinch, and therefore it ought not to succeed. Let us put the politicians out of the Custom House and put in business men. Thurlow Weed may as well vacate his room there

The Coming Congress-The Position and

the Policy of the Republicans. As the time for the meeting of the new Congress draws near the leading spirits of the dominant party are beginning to declare their views and purposes in reference to Southern reconstruction. In the late speech of Mr. Colfax we have, no doubt, the prevailing sentiments of the republican majority, and a gen ral foreshadowing of the course they will pursue. But there is still something in reserve and this, as it doubtless looks to the perpetuity of the party in power, is, after all, the mail

What line of action will this republican Cor grees pursue in this business of reconstru They must do one of three things. They must admit all the late insurgent States, or they must reject them all, or they must admit a por tion of them and reject the remainder. Whatever course may be adopted, the interests of the party will be the leading idea. If believed to be best for the party that all the States con-cerned shall be readmitted, they will be all readmitted; so, too, they will all be excluded, or partly accepted, as the judgment of the ruling party, consulting the interests of the party, may incline. We presume that the ques-tion of the admission of the members from the reconstructed States upon the preliminary roll of the House Clerk is already settled agains them. It is probable that before they shall be admitted by the House itself their credentials will be referred to the Committee on Elections or to a special committee for an examination and a report thereon. In this event the Southern candidates for restoration may be kept dancing attendance in the lobby for weeks and months to come.

There is, we infer from the general outgiv ings of the republican organs and leaders, a considerable faction in the new House in favor of a sweeping rejection and a reconstruction law of Congress for the reorganization de novo of all the late rebellious States upon a uniform system, radical, explicit and exacting, even to the extent of negro suffrage. But here there is some danger of a radical collision with President Johnson, and this danger, as we perceive, the sagacious exponents of the House majority are anxious to avoid. An attempt to Tylerize Johnson would certainly Tylerize the party. He may be conciliated; but, in one respect at least, he is like the South—he cannot be coerced without a struggle. In the event of struggle, unlike the South, he would have the right, the argument and the weight of numbers

among the people on his side. The extreme radical plan of a sweeping re ection of the President's work of reconstruction will hardly, therefore, be adopted. On the other hand, we do not suppose that short of the fulfilment of President Johnson's conditions any of the recently elected Southern members will be admitted to seats in the House. Very few, from present appearance will be able to produce, on the first Monday in December, a certificate of the fulfilment of President Johnson's terms. There may, indeed, be none; but if there are a few, upon these few will be the fight of the session, and the decision in their case will be conclusive.

The late Northern elections have confirme the strength of the republicans in conjunction with President Johnson's Southern policy. Adhering to this ground the party may con tinue to hold the reins of government for many years. The broken up democracy can only be revived as a powerful national organization through a split in the republican camp, like that which has brought the democracy under the feet of the new church. Profiting from the shipwrecks of their predecessors, this is the rock which the leaders of the republican faith will do well to avoid. Acting in this Congres in concert with the Executive, they may pave the way for a majority in the next Congress, and with that secured they will retain the inside track for the Presidential succession. Suc-

They are probably right in counting the Southern States against them in advance; but by tempering justice with conciliation they may even gain a powerful footing in the South Otherwise they may lose their footing in the North. Thus, as between the North and the South, the true policy of the ruling party in the new Congress is to adhere to the programme of the administration.

THE CANADIANS, THE FENIANS AND THE CHEVALIER RAYMOND .- The Canadians are in a dreadful pother about the Fenians. They prepared themselves to meet the followers of the Sunburst the other night, but the Fenians did not come. The Canadians cannot understand this. They knew that the Fenians had a gunboat on the lakes and plenty of arms and ammunition on hand, and plenty of men everywhere, and yet O'Mahony and his army did not make their appearance at the time appointed The correspondence between President O'Maho ny and the Chevalier Raymond which we pubshed yesterday will explain all this. The Chev. alter Raymond, coming to the assistance of the Canadians, made a flank movement upon the Fe nians and threatened to cut off their supplies destroy their base of operations and throw both their centre and "Head Centre" into confusion. O'Mahony was therefore obliged to turn his attention to the hero of Solferino and Bull run, of the phantom Austrian bussars and of the imaginary Black Horse cavalry, of General Scott's dinner table and McClellan's Peninsular campaign. The Fenians will have to conquer Raymond, who is as full of fight as a game chicken, before they can leave their bas secure and start off upon an expedition into the enemy's country. The Canadians have to thank the gallant Chevalier for their lucky escape; for if he had not made his flank move ment the Fenians would have captured Toronto and Montreal, and been half way to Quebec by this time. When the quadrilateral strategist of the Mincio is vanquished then wo to the Blue

The Coming Municipal Election.-The politicians and pseudo reformers of this city have managed to work the affairs connected with our approaching charter election into such a muddle that it is impossible to look for anything else but the worst of results. Singularly enough the records of the past show that the very worst men have always been elected to office whenever some faction springs up with the cry of reform. We could point to numerous instances which led to this result were it neces sary; but it is useless to refer to them, for all conversant with the political contests in this city can recall them without any trouble. As ene same general characteristics almost lavariably produce the same results, the public may

look for a similar termination of the coming municipal contest. In fact, the struggle at the outset has assumed a phase which places it almost on a parallel with a parcel of thieves in State Prison trying to select out of their number a leader. In such a condition of affaire it is useless to look for the consumm anything beneficial to the city. Under the circumstances, therefore, probably the best thing that can happen would be the election of the greatest rascals to be found out of the State Prison for Mayor and other officials. In that event we might have some hope of a thorough overhauling of the charter and the organization of a more efficient city government by the Legislature, and thus save us from the other alternative, a vigilance committee must follow as certain as night follows day unless the Legislature steps in and corrects existing evils.

The Surrender of the Shenandoah to the British-She Ends Her Career Where

She Began It. We published a few days ago a state ased upon British authority, for the purpos of showing that by their own admi English government were knowingly guilty of allowing the rebel cruiser Alabama to depart from British waters and were responsible for the damage done to American commerce in her subsequent piratical career. We treated this as a cause of war with England, which the United States might revive at any time that suited our convenience. To-day, in the account given of the surrender of the pirate enandoah to a British officer in the Mersey we accept, as the "American idea," the suggest tion of a London paper; so far as the purpos of her nefarious mission was concern very properly "ended her career where she be-

We shall, hereafter, treat of what her

final fate may be.

There is no disguising the fact, from the tone of the London press in commenting upon the surrender of the Shenandoah, that Captain Waddell has placed the English government in a quandary from which it will be difficult for it to extricate itself. When the Alabama was sunk by the Kearsarge there was no end to the sympathy created for Captain Semmes among the English nobility. It was even proposed to equip a new ship for him. But now that her companion in piracy passes boldly into an English river and places herself under the guns of a British man-of-war, there is a universal outcry that the British government want nothing to do with her-that she has violated the neutrality of Great Britain, and, instead of being a hero, her commander is a pirate. The London Times, in a moaning article on the un lucky affair, makes out a palpable case against Captain Waddell for persisting in his piratical depredations "when all the world knew," wha Waddell would not credit because the intelligence came through federal sources, that the confederacy had collapsed. The Times admits that it would have been a great relief to England had the Shenandoah been excluded from the Mersey and "left to rove the seas"-of course as a pirate—" till she should fall into the hands of her pursuers." But the same paper declares that under no circumstances can Waddell and his wretched piratical crew "be given over to the United States." "Let him be tried by English courts for piracy,' cries the Times, and, it might have added, trust

to English mercy! We do not believe the United States government will submit to any such arrangement. In the settlement of this entangling affair to England, in which all civilized and friendly governments must acknowledge the United States to have the preponderating interest, our government will take no back track. First, in accepting the exploded heresy that the defunct confederacy was a belligerent, and wittingly allowing such vessels as the Alabama and Shenandoah to be built on British soil, armed with guns fresh from British foundries, manned by British subjects, and to leave British waters or their atrocious errands, the English government took the responsibility of these unfriend ly acts. Had the rebellion succeeded the London Times would have been the last to have acknowledged that the commander of any rebel cruiser was a pirate. Now, the United States government has never held them to be any thing else. From the beginning of the rebel lion our government declared that all vessels sailing under a flag unrecognized by any nation on the earth were pirates in the eye of in ternational law, and could not only be punish ed as such, but when caught by an American man-of-war they could be treated as rebels and traitors. Semmes and Maffit were regarded by our government as pirates long before the adon Times found it convenient to consider Waddell as such. Semmes was as much a pirate when he plundered and burnt American merchantmen as Waddell when he confined his depredations to the ignoble and dastardly work of destroying unprotected American whalers. It is idle for the Times to attempt to draw a distinction between the two cases, and laud in pirate Semmes what it would punish in pirate Waddell. It is possible, however, that with the Times and the whole British government "circumstances alter cases," and that they are now disposed to concede to the United States what they would have scorned to concede in the dark hours of our nation's life. And it is clear that the English government will willingly surrender the Shenandoah to us, and, if we thus accept her, use that as an argument in favor of Vice Chancellor Page Wood's decision that the United States are the "heirs of rebel effects," and then allow rebel bondholders to hold the vessel as a lien for rebel indebtedness. This may be regarded as an extreme view, but there is no knowing to what lengths the impudence of rebel bondholders in England may lead them if they believe they will be backed by the English government What our government has now to do is to

demand the unconditional surrender of the Shenandoah, just as we demanded and obtained the ram Stonewall of Spain-not under the ridiculous assumption that we are the heirs of rebel effects, but as property confiscate to us by acts of lawlessness committed against our commerce and of outrage against our flag. We do not believe England will roruse to concede our unconditional right to the pirate now in her waters any more than we at one time conceived it prudent to surrender Mason and Slidell to her. The cases are not precisely parallel, but the difference is all in our favor. In fegard to Captain Waddell we apprehend we shall have no material difficulty. Being regarded as a pirate by Great Britain, and ourselves knowing

treaty with them which requires the rendition either Power. On this ground the United States will demand Waddell, and punish him as the laws and courts of our country shall decide England cannot deny this claim, or refuse to grant it; or, if she do, she may find in an incredibly short time Fenian Shenandoahs on the St. Lawrence and Fenian Alabamas on the seas.

PUT IT TO THE VOTE .- The Chevaller Rayond says a certain class of Fenians are swin dlers, and the Chevalier O'Mahony says they are patriots. Let this important question be one of the issues at the approaching city election. Since the chivalric method of settling such knotty questions by coffee and pistols is out of vogue, we suggest that the voters of this city decide at the ballot box, on election day, hether the Chevalier Raymond or the Cheva-Her O'Mahony is right.

MUSICAL

The Opera in Chicago—Splendid Rendi tion of Lucrouin Borgie Last Night.

thurisms and more evidence of genuine satisfaction than it was this evening we abould have liked, for the nevelty audience was theroughly worked up in the per-formance, watched every point with critical attention, and distributed its applause unsparingly, although with discrimination. Gazzaniga won crowns of laurels in circlets of gold to-night. Favorita is not so propition for the display of her dramatic genius as Lo former in which it is fully brought into play; but in Lucresia the field is open from first to last, and the great artist took possession of it and kept it all her own. There has never been seen in this city, or we will ven ture to say in the country, a more superb plec acts. It was something to rejoice over to see such a magnificent effort appreciated as it deserved. She could not have been better supported than by Musiani. Ge paro is one of his very best parts, and we doubt if he ever rendered it better than he did this evening. The Maffero Orsini of the young and beautiful contralto Olgini, will set many a brain dreaming to-night pleasant dreams, of something half scraph, half cavalier. St looked delightful and acted charmingly, and was continually applauded to the echo. The Il segretto was gloriously given, and had to be repeated. Alphonzo was well sung by Milleri, who appeared the first time without the gray beard of an antique gentleman. He looked like excellent style and acted with a good deal of dramatic force, notwithstanding he was not in the best of he Te must give much credit to the chorus, which has been ed by an accession of several female singer from New York.

The audience to-night was remarkable for the number of positively beautiful women present. The toilets, too, were more carefully elegant than usual.

To-morrow night a grand house will welcome Miss Lucy Simons in her debût as Adina, in L'Elisir d'Amore.

Foreign Musical. Mile. Carlotta Patti has appeared in Berlin in the first of a series of concerts given by Mr. Ullmann at the hall f the Singing Academy. The hall was crowded almost The other performers were M. Vieux emps on the violin, Herr Jüell on the planoforte, and

Mile. Adelina Patti is engaged at the Pagliano theatre Florence, to the 10th of December. It is said she wil next appear at the Grand Opera, Paris.

Mrs. Prosser, an English elocutionist of ability, made her debut in this city last evening. Dodworth Hall, the locale in which the lady appeared for the first time before a New York audience, is not too well fitted to the uses of a reader. Still the occasion was one of interest, and for the discrimination of the audience. Mrs. Prosser is possessed of a fine stage presence, a full melodious voice and tragic power of a high order. This latter quality was evidenced in her rendering of the closet scene from Hamlet. The second act of As You Like It, which inaugurated the programme, was also a well-sustained piece of elocution. The closing feature, Camilla's Curse on Rome, translated from Corneille's Les Horaces, and com-mencing in the original, "Rome unique objet de mon ressentiment," likewise gave proof of the vigor of the elocutionist. Mrs. Proeser's first entertainment was decidedly successful. The second of the series, which will take place to-morrow night, will, we trust, be largely

MISCRLIANBOUS.

George Christy's Minstrels will perform at the Brook 21 and 22, prior to opening at the Fifth Avenue Opera House. The entertainment will be of the usual brillian character. Mr. J. E. Green, late partner in the celebrates Duprez & Green's Minstrels, will sing his famous Mocking Bird Song and other wonderful imitations. Mr. Green will perform with the Christy's for a few nights pefore completing the organization of a new company be called Green's Mocking Bird Serenaders. Christy's will appear in Williamsburg next Thursday

ovening.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commenced the sixth week of their highly successful engagement at the Arct street, Philadelphia, yesterday. Since their opening night the houses have been literally packed; and the en agement thus far has been one of the most flattering over played by these attractive stars, people being turped ppear in Boston December 4, at the Howard Akienseum.

Montpellier at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, the old Bowery Amphitheatre, was opened for the regular season las Amplitheatre, was opened for the regular season last evening, and the attendance was such as must have afforded the enterprising proprietor a profitable augury of decided succes. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather and the vest crowds of persons attracted towards the Fifth Avenue Hotel to witness the brilliant scene attending the ovation to General Grant, the circus was well filled half an hour before the performances commenced, and was very considerably crowded just before the rising of the curiain. Tradesmen are proverbially slow; so, notwithstanding the utmost energy of Mr. Montpellier, his gasfitters and carpenters had barely "cleared out" to make way for his equestrians, gymnasts, equilibrists, &c. Mr. C. Cavelli acted as equestrian director of a very fine company, including Master Charles Fish, the famous bare back rider; Sam Long, people's clown; John Lowlow, a refined conversationist; Geo. Batchelor, H. Smith, Master Wille, S. D. Baldwin, C. Cavelli, L. Vernon Brothers, Chas. Lazelle, C. Montaque, Miss Lizzie Donaldson, Marie Devere, Mile. Maggie, and others of note. The riding was excellent, and the display made by the youthful contortionist has been rarely equalled. The balancing feats of the equilibrist were loudly applauded, while jokes, repartee, and happy patriotic hits of the clowns provoked cheers and peals of happy, healthful laughter. Jacob Showles and his mules were also there. We have no doubt but that Mr. Montpellier will naturalize the circus permanently in New York, by his evening entertainments, and motifises for ladies and children twice a week, to the pleasure of our citizens and his own profit. vening, and the attendance was such as must have af-

Dr. Couron will give one of his exhibitions of the nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening. On this occasion he will invite several persons from the audience who may wish to get rid of troublesome or decayed molars, and extract them without pain, while they are under the induence of the

A Town Destroyed by Fire.

The town of French St. Pierre, Miquelon, was de troyed by fire on the 5th. One hundred and twenty ouses were burned. Loss 4,000,000 france.

The Tunisian Embassy at Boston

Boston, Nov. 20, 1865.
Governor Andrew received the Tunisian Embassy, Governor Andrew received the Tunisian Embassy, at the State House, this forenoon, and in a brief speech said it gave him great pleasure to welcome them to the capitol. He hoped their visit to this country had proved agreeable, and that it would tend to preserve a good understanding between the two countries. His remarks, were interpreted to the ambassador, who, in resymbols, said that everywhere in America they had my always with the most agreeable reception, the remembrance of which they should always cherish, and he noped it would result in a closer alliance between the two governments. The Tunisians will visit Wall my watch factory, and other places of interest, "Indiang some of our public schools. They leave for thurops in the steamship Cuba on Wednesday. him to be such, we have only to remind the British government that we have an extradition

WASHINGTON.

All the Regular Cavalry Excepting One Regiment Ordered to San Antonio, Texas.

Four Hundred and Fifty-three Commis sions Awaiting Volunteer Soldiers.

Attempted Heavy Fraud on the Treasury.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 20, 1865

CAVALRY REGIMENTS ORDERED TO TEXAS. All the regular cavalry regiments excepting the Fifth lave been ordered for duty to the command of General

Merritt, at San Antonio, Toxas. STUPENDOUS ATTEMPT AT PRAUD UPON THE GOT About the first of the present month it came to the

About the first of the present month it came to the knowledge of an accounting officer of the Treasury that a proposition had been made to a claim agent in this city to furnish him with valid claims against the United States for arrears of soldiers' pay and housing to the amount of half a million of dollars, and to allow the agent fifty per cent of the whole for collection. To agent naturally had his auspicious excited, but the two or three claims placed in his hands as samples were perfect, and evidently genuine, containing the soldiers discharges, final statements, for. Fortunately, he was perfect, and evidently genuine, containing the soldiers' discharges, final statements, &c. Fortunately, he was an honest man, and consulted the accounting officer on the subject, who advised him to take all the papers that came and make advances to a limited amount. This done. Another batch of claims was put suppose that the vouchers were stolen from the office of the Second Auditor, that officer instituted proceedings that in the course of a week fixed the fraud with some certainty upon a clerk in his office, named - Dusten, who had the recording of those claims, and upon an outside accomplice named Rabe, both being Germans, and on Friday shey were arrested. A book containing the names of deceased soldiers and sums due was also seized, a part of the plan being to make fictitious heirs, in complice in Philadelphia, who is probably by this time in the clutches of the law. All the papers were re-Second Auditor, for the skillful manner in which the detection and apprehension of the culprits was effect PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS.

ed to the President this evening. Mr. Chase's consultation was a long one, and was suspected of relating to the trial of Jeff. Davis and other State prisoners. No information has been received by the government

Chief Justice Chase and John B. Haskin were admit-

from General Logan as to his acceptance of the mission to the republic of Mexico. Colonel Browning, the former Private Secretary to the President, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of Legation, and has signified the time when he will be prepared to enter upon the THE OLD CAPITOL PRISONERS.

At the present time there are only twenty-two pris-ners confined in the Old Capitol prison. Secretary Stanton has ordered Major Turner, Judge Advocate of the War Department, to direct the release from that prison of certain prisoners committed there by order of General L. C. Baker, they having been confined a sufficient length of time without the charges being sus APPROACHING TRIAL OF WINDER, DUNCAN AND

It is currently reported in military circles that the Secretary of War has ordered a military court to convene for the trial of Winder, Duncan and Gee, now confined

in the Old Capitol upon the charge of cruel treatment toward Union prisoners at Andersonville. NEW SCHEME FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE

SOUTHERN STATES.

The National Republican of to-day says that a bill which it publishes has been drafted and presented to several Senators and representatives, and will probably be offered immediately after the organization of the House if it is not previously introduced in the Senate. It provides for the organization of governments for the States nors with power to call conventions to frame new con-stitutions, on the approval of which by Congress the re-INTERESTING TO APPLICANTS FOR APPOINTMENT

An order has been issued by the War Department for appointments in the regular regiments of the army. The following is a statement of the vacancies to be filled :- In the cavalry arm, second lieutenancies, fif in the infantry arm, first lieutenancies, sixty; seco lieutenancies, two hundred and ninety-nine. Total num: ber of vacancies, four hundred and fifty-three. After a careful examination of the testimonials and the military history of the applicants, the Board will select the names of a sufficient number to fill the vecancies shown in the foregoing statement from those applicants who have served in the volunteers at least two years, and will submit a report with a list of names as selected. In making the selection the board will apportion the whole number to be appointed to equal the number of vacancies, except twenty, to the several States and Territories according to the represen secording to the arms in the order of merit, and the an point nents will be made in that order. The Adjutan Oheral will lay before the Board the list of applications and the recommendations and other papers. The Board will be composed as follows:—Colonel H. K. Craig, United States Army; Colonel and Brevet Brigadier Gene ral H. Brooks, Fourth United States Artillery; Lieuten ant Colonel S. Eastman, United States Army.

REMOVAL OF THE MILITARY AGENT OF INDIANA. Colonel Henry PJ Lantz, of Indiana, Military Agent in this city, has been removed, and Captain L. B. Wilson appointed in his place. There is no charge touching his competency, or of any mismanagement in connection with the legitimate business of the office; but that he had been aiding and assisting Hon. George W. Julian, member of Congress from the Fifth district of Indiana, as against Governor Morton. EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PERMAIN EMPLOYES OF THE

The commotion existing among the female employes in

the different departments is widespread, consequent upon the rumor that they are to be relieved as soon as it can the done gracefully. Indignation meetings are frequently though clandestinely held, and an organization is being, effected for the purpose of defence against Man, who, as an applicant for a Treasury clerkship or anything of that sort, is looked upon more than ever as the common enemy. The alarm has extended to the colored porters, messengers and janitors, of whom there are many in public pay, and wild reports are circulated among themsolves to the effect that conservative Congressmen, aided by the new Southern delegation, will make a bold push next session to obtain the dismissal of all colored employes, and to all their fat places with the maimed Unio

PERSONAL. Generals Carl Schurz and Torbet and Marquis De Chambrun, of Paris, are at the Metropolitan.

General Thomas Francis Meagher is at Willard's.

Governor Morton arrived in the city to-day, and dad an interview with the President in the afternoon. He is suffering from partial paralysis in both legs, though still able to walk short distances. By advice of his physiclans he will leave for Europe next month, that he may enjoy a total relaxation from business and mental excite

NOVEL SUGGESTION OF ENLANTEROPIC MARY-

Philanthropic individuals in Annapolis, Md., have lately written the Freedmen's Bureau, offering the novel suggestion that it purchase the liberty of two negroes, who, according to the antiquated usages of the State, have been sentenced to be sold into slavery for a period nave been septenced to be sold into slavery for a period of two years as a punishment for larceny. The Bureau is advised that, though the negroes are guilty of the office of the orime was committed under extenuating cirguratances, and the opinion is offered that the two years ferritude will not bring to the block more than seventy-five dollars for each man. The sentence as above stated was made by a Judge of the Circuit Court, and is said to be in entire harmony with the statute provisions for penal offences. The Bureau has not yet indicated what its action will be in the matter; but it is afte to presumment it will not enter into a very spirited bid for the prace of unfortunate testing.